## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Drawings of the penes of the species of Acanthagrion, being lateral and ventral views of the last two segments.

Figs. 1-2, Acanthagrion temporale, Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, det. P. P. Calvert.

Figs. 3-4, Acanthagrion apicale, Tumatumari, British Guiana, Feb. 10, 1912, det. E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 5-7, Acanthagrion interruptum, Concepcion, Chili, Jan., 1905,

det. P. P. Calvert. Fig. 7 shows the median internal hook. Figs. 8-9, Acanthagrion "gracile," Gualan, Guatemala, June 14, 1905, det. E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 10-11, Acanthagrion ablutum, Coroico, Yungas, Bolivia, May 10, 1899, det. P. P. Calvert.

Figs. 12-13, Acanthagrion ascendens, Cunapo River, Trinidad, Feb. 27, 1912, det. E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 14-15, Acanthagrion kennedii, Cunapo River, Trinidad, Feb. 27, 1912, det. E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 16-17, Acanthagrion cuyabae, Cuyaba, Brazil, det. P. P. Calvert. Figs. 18-19, Acanthagrion laterale, Bogotá, Columbia, Lindig, 1863, det. P. P. Calvert.

Figs. 20-21, Acanthagrion adustum, Wismar, Brit. Guiana, Feb. 15,

1912, collected by E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 22-23, Acanthagrion indefensum, Wismar, British Guiana, Feb. 16, 1912, collected by E. B. Williamson.

Figs. 24-25, Acanthagrion truncatum, Chapada, Matto Grosso,

Brazil, det. P. P. Calvert.

Figs. 26-27, Acanthagrion cheliferum, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, H. von. Ihering, det. P. P. Calvert.

## An American Species of the Ichneumonid Genus Heterocola Förster (Hym.).

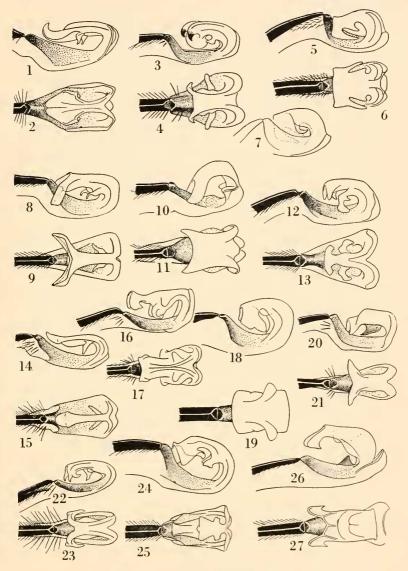
By Charles T. Brues, Bussey Institution, Harvard University.

In 1890 Ashmead erected the genus Dolichopselephus for a species of Porizontine Ophioninae with greatly elongated maxillary palpi. Dolichopselephus has recently been regarded by Szépligeti<sup>2</sup> as a synonym of Heterocola Förster, a genus represented by three European species. The characters given by him for *Heterocola* however, do not agree with those given by Ashmead for Dolichopselephus in several respects and it is evident that Szépligeti has been led by the peculiarly modified maxillary palpi to consider the two genera inseparable. They may be easily distinguished as follows:

Antennae with not over 20 joints; metathoracic spiracle lying very Antennae consisting of 30 joints; metathoracic spiracle not lying next 

<sup>2</sup> Gen. Insec., Fasc. 34. p. 56 (1905).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bull. Colorado Biol. Assoc., No. 1. p. 23.



PENES OF ACANTHAGRION.-KENNEDY.